

THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REFUGE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

WITH
AN APPENDIX.

Philadelphia :
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

WILLIAM BROWN, PRINTER.

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1835.

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To the Contributors of the House of Refuge.

The Managers of the House of Refuge have the satisfaction to place before the contributors their Seventh Annual Report. This communication in pursuance of an established and useful practice, and agreeably to fundamental law, is designed to exhibit with perfect simplicity the prominent circumstances of interest which have occurred during the past year, and the present condition and prospects of the Institution. An act of Assembly was passed on the tenth day of April, 1835, which makes some changes to which the public will not be indifferent. A power is given to parents and guardians to place their children in the house. A system of inspection is provided by which the Judges of the Courts are called on to make frequent visits at certain periods, with a view particularly to an inquiry into the causes of recent admissions, and to afford relief in all cases that may exist of irregularity or inadvertence. The most scrupulous will now be satisfied that although the power of restraint is necessarily conferred with a view to promote the great ends of reformation and instruction, there is not the slightest danger that it can be, under any circumstances, abused. An authority heretofore given to the Guardians of the poor to send children to the House is now withdrawn from them. These are the three principal topics on which the Legislature has deemed it wise to make provisions.

It is matter of pride to the Managers that a full inquiry into the condition of the House has been made by a committee of the Legislature. They have had (and they have fully and candidly availed themselves of) an opportunity to investigate the theory and observe upon the spot the practical operation of our system. That they have been satisfied of its usefulness, and have been pleased to approve of the management of its concerns will appear by their report which forms one of the exhibits attached to this address.

With a view to give increased efficiency to the action of the Board, and at the same time, to promote and secure harmony in all its movements, two standing committees have been added to those which already existed; one on the *school*, and one on repairs and the grounds. The members of these committees being *ex-officio* members of the Executive committee, an increase of numbers is thus given to the last named body, which its intrinsic importance seemed to require.

The subject of Education is one of deep interest. No measure ought to be omitted which can improve this portion of our care. Little doubt can exist, that if every individual who goes from the house shall be fairly initiated in the ways of wisdom, the danger of future error will be greatly diminished. We are aware that the period allotted for instruction is necessarily short. But its brevity is one of the strongest incentives for its improvement and proper use. During the winter an additional half hour has been given daily to the time for instructing the boys, and an additional hour is now given to the more deficient of both sexes, formed into preparatory classes. Connected with the improvement of the mind is the subject of our unpretending but useful little library. Sources of attractive and valuable knowledge are here constantly within reach, and we are happy to say that they are made available in prac-

tice with a freedom that affords the best encouragement to perseverance in the efforts to enlarge this branch of the establishment. Additions have been made from different sources to the library. Seventy volumes have been presented, of which number 58 were donations from the American Sunday School Union, and 120 have been purchased by the Library committee.

Notwithstanding the indefatigable attention and high professional skill of the physicians, a greater mortality has prevailed than heretofore. We have to regret the resignation by Dr. Morris of his place as physician, although it has been satisfactorily supplied by the election of Dr. Rivinus. It has been deemed necessary to provide for the constant attendance of a nurse as a regular part of the establishment.

Religious services are faithfully performed in the chapel twice every Sunday. The Sunday schools are kindly and voluntarily conducted by the same individuals who have heretofore superintended them. The same zeal and energy are manifested in the arrangement of them, and the schools themselves continue to be of the greatest benefit, and deserve to be cherished and sustained. The Ladies' committee continues to afford its constant and kind attendance. The officers of the House are attentive and vigilant. The workshops are in the same useful condition which has heretofore been represented. In a word, the various parts of the Institution move together in harmony, and the result is domestic regularity and comfort, and (we trust) public benefit.

We have to regret the resignation of two highly valuable members of the Board. Mr. John Sergeant, (the President,) and Mr. Thomas Astley, one of the Vice Presidents, have felt themselves called on by other engagements, to withdraw from us the advantage of their counsel and assistance.

The several reports annexed will show the details which

are connected with the particular objects to which they relate. All are submitted with cheerfulness and respect to the consideration of the contributors.

By order of the Board of Managers.

ALEXANDER HENRY, *Vice President H. R.*

Attested, JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Sec'y H. R.*

Philadelphia, May 1, 1835.

Dr.

House of Refuge in account with Thomas Earp, Treasurer.

Cr.

To cash paid orders drawn by Executive Committee from May 1, 1834, to May 1, 1835, for provisions, clothing, salaries, fuel, stationary, medicines, repairs of building, &c.		
Loaned Earps & M ^o Main on interest,	\$ 14,606 57	
paid Gideon Lee for leather,	5,500	
Annuity to Conrad Keller,	233 85	
Taxes and ground rent on property in north Third street,	100	
Commissions for collecting,	31 83	
Interest on borrowed money,	17 36	
Commercial Bank,	1,249 61	
Earps & M ^o Main for borrowed money,	4000	
Balance on hand,	200	
	377 34	

\$ 26,316 56

Having examined the above account, and compared the same with the vouchers, we find it correct; and that the balance in favour of the House of Refuge in the hands of Thomas Earp, Esq. Treasurer, is the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars, thirty-four cents.

ISRAEL COPE, }
A. SYMINGTON, } Committee.

May 2, 1835.

By balance in Treasury, May 1, 1834,	\$ 1,478 94
Cash received for labour of boys from May 1, 1834, to May 1, 1835,	3,213 00
received from A. Mahon, Esq. State Treasurer, for legislative appropriation for 1834,	5000 00
do do do 1835,	5000 00
from Earps & M ^o Main for money loaned them, borrowed from Commercial Bank,	5,500 00
do Earps & M ^o Main,	4000 00
received from Nathan Dunn for life subscription, do John B. Bisplann,	1000 00
do R. M. Lewis for legacy bequeathed to the House of Refuge by the late R. Wharton, Esq.	50 00
Deduct Collateral Inheritance tax, \$200	50 00
received from donation box at House of Refuge,	195 00
for rent of property in N. Third street,	30 40
Annual subscriptions,	102 83
Articles sold at House of Refuge,	128 00
Interest,	207 95
Donation from R. W. Sykes, Esq.	260 44
	100 00
By balance in Treasury, May 2, 1834,	26,316 56
	\$ 377 34

THOMAS EARP, Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE.

The Ladies' Committee have the pleasure of presenting their annual report for 1835, to the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge.

Upon taking a retrospect of the year that is past, although we may find cause of regret and disappointment, we have also reason for congratulation and encouragement. The Refuge has been regularly visited by our sub-committee, and the female department, (over which we have a supervision) has been found in a state of gradual improvement. The progress of the girls in the week day school is very creditable, and the exercises of the Sunday school, particularly interesting. On the morning of this consecrated day, the children are assembled in their dining-room, dressed in clean and neat apparel, arranged in order around their teachers, where they wait in silence and respectful attention for the instruction which is to be imparted from the Sacred Scriptures. The interest they take in these lessons, the questions which are asked and the awakened intelligence they often discover, are truly gratifying, and afford encouragement to persevere in a duty so interesting and important.

The previous character and habits of the children placed in this Institution are sometimes most unhappy and wretched. Without friends or parents, who are able or willing to guard their tender minds from evil or to instruct them in the path of duty, they are not unfrequently neglected, homeless beings, having no one to care for them. On their entrance into this house, they are taught, that there are persons, who feel an interest in their behalf, and are desirous to promote their happiness and comfort. The principles of religion and morality are inculcated, as the only sure foundation on which to build a character for future life. A regard for truth, honesty and decency may be anticipated. This we have reason to think has been the happy result in several cases, as has been illustrated in health and in sickness. We will mention two instances. Susan B—n, a girl of whom very little hope was entertained

when she entered the Refuge, improved so much as to gain the good opinion of all, and a few months since left the house which had reclaimed and sheltered her, with an excellent character.

Mary F. was a very troublesome girl, regardless of her conduct and willing to engage in any mischief. She was taken ill last autumn, when under the influence of disease and in the prospect of eternity, the effect of those instructions, to which she had before seemed insensible, became apparent. Her mind was filled with the dread of dying in her present state and the thought of a future judgment. "I have been a great sinner," she exclaimed, "Christ pardoned the dying thief, will he not have mercy on me?" This was one of the many affecting expressions of heartfelt sorrow and contrition which fell from her lips. The girls were called up to bid her farewell, and to all, she addressed suitable remarks and exhortations, warning them not to put off repentance to a dying bed, but to improve the privileges they now enjoyed. She bore testimony to the faithfulness of the matrons and others who attended her, and after several weeks of severe suffering, died, we trust in the faith and hope of the Christian.

The amount of work performed during the year gives evidence of the industry and economy practised in this Institution.

The female department is certainly in a better state of improvement than it has ever been before. The indication of present good feeling gives reason to hope that it will continue to improve, and to commend itself to the benevolence of all who feel for the poor outcast children of sorrow.

By order of the Committee.

ELIZABETH BOYD,

Secretary.

May 29th, 1835.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge the Superintendent respectfully reports,

	Boys.*	Girls.	Total.
The number of subjects admitted from May 1st, 1834, to May 1st, 1835, is	92	35	127
Returned, having been indentured, -	8	3	11
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 138

They were born as follows:

In Pennsylvania, - -	52	18	70
New York, - -	6	1	7
Delaware, - -	2	0	2
New Jersey, - -	5	1	6
Connecticut, - -	1	0	1
Massachusetts, - -	1	1	2
Rhode Island, - -	1	0	1
Maryland, - -	0	1	1
England, - -	4	0	4
Ireland, - -	4	3	7
Scotland, - -	1	0	1

Remainder uncertain.

Received from Columbia county, -	1	0	1
Lancaster county, -	4	1	5
Susquehanna county, -	1	0	1
Northampton county, -	1	1	2
Berks county, -	1	0	1
York county, -	1	0	1

The remainder from Philadelphia county.

The number discharged from May 1, 1834 to May 1, 1835, is—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture, - -	45	12	57
Of age, - -	1	10	11
Returned to friends, - -	24	3	27
Sent to Almshouse, - -	4	3	7
Improper subjects, - -	5	5	10
Died, - -	4	3	7
Escaped, - -	1	0	1
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 120

* Two boys had been indentured—absconded, and were recommitted; and one had escaped, and was recommitted.

The boys have been indentured as follows:

Farmers,	14	Screwmaker,	4
Woollen Manufacturers,	4	Tinmen,	2
Printer,	1	Seamen, (whalers)	3
Tanner and Currier,	2	Miller,	1
Carpenter,	1	Boot and shoemakers,	2
Blacksmith,	3	Watchmaker,	1

Girls at Housewifery, 12.

Remaining in the Institution, May 1st, 1835—

Boys.	Girls.	Total.
119	56	175

Of the boys indentured during the year, seven have absconded—one of the seven is in prison on the charge of larceny, and one has been convicted of larceny in New York.

The boys are employed in the manufacture of brass nails, umbrella furniture, cane chair bottoms, bonnet reeds, boots and shoes, and at binding books.

Work done by Boys.

Brass nails made,	40,806,000
Bonnet reeds, (gross)	4,500
Shoes, (pairs)	1,004
Boots,	18
Do. fitted,	59
Umbrella tips made, (gross)	6,000
Do. ferrules,	5,000
Do. runners,	3,000
Spelling books collated, folded, sewed and bound,	85,289
Do. sewed,	1,116
Do. folded,	26,845
Do. collated,	1,152
Bibles collated and folded,	703
Do. sewed,	301
Plain maple chair seats, (doz)	175
Large arm chair do.	20
Bird Eye do.	20
Sewing Chair do.	20
Steamboat stools,	30
Chairs caned,	3

Work done by the Girls as reported to me by Mrs. Catherine Shurlock, the Matron.

Shirts made,	-	-	-	-	-	-	336
Pantaloons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Roundabout jackets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Frocks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
Petticoats, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
Do. for boys,	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Shoes bound, (pairs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Stockings knit, (pairs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Capes, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Towels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Rollers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
Sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Night caps,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Infirmiry gowns,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Bed ticks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pillow ticks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Suspenders (pairs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Bed quilts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Carpet rags, cut and sewed (lbs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Infirmiry sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Flannel shirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Stocks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Comfortable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

The girls do the mending, washing, ironing, cooking, &c for the whole establishment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN YOUNG,
Superintendent H. R.

May 1, 1835.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER.

The teacher of the schools in the House of Refuge respectfully presents to the Superintendent the following statement of the condition of the schools.

The male school consists of 118 pupils, who are classed as follows :—

CLASS.	NO. OF BOYS.	EXERCISES.
1	14	Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, (on paper) and Reading.
2	12	Arithmetic, Writing, (on paper) and Reading.
3	11	do. do. “ do.
4	11	do. do. “ do.
5	21	Writing, (on slates) and Reading.
6	17	do. “ do.
7	17	Beginning to read easy lessons.
8	15	Spell words of from one to three syllables.
	118	

In the female school are 54 girls, classed as follows :

CLASS.	NO. OF GIRLS.	EXERCISES.
1	10	Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, (on paper) and Reading.
2	9	Arithmetic, Writing, (on paper) and Reading.
3	10	Writing, (on paper) and Reading.
4	10	do. (on slates) do.
5	5	do “ do.
6	5	Beginning to read easy lessons.
7	5	Spell words of from one to three syllables.
	54	

Of the 172 pupils now in the schools, 114 read intelligibly, and write legibly, 38 read easy lessons, and the remaining 20 practice spelling words of from one to three syllables.

During the past year 132 have been received into the school, and 115 discharged. Of the number received 26 were ignorant of the alphabet, 34 could spell words of one syllable, 33

could read easy lessons, and 39 could read tolerably well. But very few could write legibly; and a great proportion of those who could write were incapable of reading what they had written, from having been accustomed to imitate their copies, without being taught what they contained.

From the above statement it will be perceived that only 39 out of 132 could read intelligibly when they were received into the Institution, and one-fifth of the whole number did not know the alphabet. This, in a great measure, will account for the present backward state of the school, as it cannot be expected, that during the short time of their continuance in the House, they will acquire any more than the rudiments of knowledge.

The children that are sent to the Refuge have so long been accustomed to habits of idleness, that they have imbibed a disrelish for every thing like study or application, which constitutes a mighty barrier to their improvement. My first effort is to remove this obstacle, by making the road to improvement easy and pleasant, and render knowledge not only attainable but desirable. This being done, the task is nearly performed. The child takes delight in pursuing his studies, he finds that he is capable of performing what once appeared to him impossible; he gains confidence in his own abilities, and gradually progresses from one step to another, until he becomes convinced that application and perseverance will overcome every obstacle.

One of the objects of this institution being to enable its inmates to read and write before they leave it, I have endeavoured to accomplish this object as far as was in my power. Nearly all who have been in the House one year can read intelligibly and write a legible hand, though there are some, who in consequence of indisposition. &c. have not been regular in their attendance, and have made but little improvement.

Besides the instruction received in school the inmates have access to the Library, which consists of books of almost every description, well adapted to the improvement of the youthful mind. All who can read, have an opportunity of drawing books from the library weekly, and I am happy to say, the most of them seem inclined to profit by the advantages offered them.

Z. B. NICHOLS,

Teacher.

May 1st, 1835.

REPORT*

RELATIVE TO THE
AFFAIRS AND MANAGEMENT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REFUGE.

BY MR. CUNNINGHAM.

READ IN SENATE MARCH 24, 1835.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee appointed by a resolution of the Senate, of the 17th December last, "to visit and examine into the affairs and management of the House of Refuge, situate in the county of Philadelphia, and to make report touching its usefulness and economy; and also, to report how far the present organization of the House of Refuge is conformable to the principles of its original establishment, and also, how far the imprisonment of persons in that institution, without the verdict of a jury, is conformable to the letter and spirit of the constitution," report,

That in obedience to said resolution, the committee met in the city of Philadelphia; and, having made known to the board of managers the object of their visit, and having furnished them with a copy of the resolution under which they acted, every facility was promptly and cheerfully afforded by the board, to enable the committee to discharge the duties of their appointment.

The committee proceeded, first, to examine the buildings of the institution, its inmates, the manner in which they are fed

* A similar report was made to the House of Representatives, by a committee of which Joseph Lawrence Esq., was chairman.

and clothed, the kind of labor in which they are employed, and the system of government and discipline adopted by the managers.

The inquiry contained in the resolution, "How far the present organization of the House of Refuge is conformable to the principles of its original establishment," will be answered by a reference to the original design of the founders of this benevolent institution, the law by which it was incorporated, and the facts which will be hereafter detailed.

The House of Refuge has been justly termed a place for the reformation of "juvenile delinquents." It originated in the best feelings of the heart. It is a work of charity. It was established at first by individual liberality and enterprise; and it is in a great measure conducted and sustained by the same liberal spirit. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, in 1826. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was granted by the State; and by the same act ten thousand dollars were directed to be paid by the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, out of the county funds, for defraying the expenses of a site, and building a "House of Refuge," and also five thousand dollars for repairs and incidental expenses.

The buildings are substantial, and their arrangements judicious.—The inmates present a healthy appearance; their clothing is comfortable, and their fare is abundant and wholesome. Their labor is suited to their age and capacity—regular, but not severe. Their government, so far as the nature of the case will allow, is parental. They have their regular hours of labor, and instruction: while every attention is paid to induce habits of industry, the greatest possible care is had for their intellectual improvement. The ordinary branches of an English education are better acquired in the House of Refuge than in many of our country schools.

These remarks will apply to both the male and female departments. The committee were pleased to witness the great attention paid by the managers in affording the means of moral and religious instruction. Stated periods are set apart for devotional exercise: the duty is performed with proper solemnity, and the most respectful attention is paid by all classes. Ministers of different denominations attend and preach alternately every Sabbath. The day is spent in giving and receiving instructions of the most useful kind; and these duties appear to be performed by all concerned with pleasure and profit.

The number of inmates at present is, of males, one hundred and three, of females, fifty-four. A very great proportion of the children in the House of Refuge are orphans. Of the

females, there are nearly three-fourths who have no parents; and such as have, in most instances derive no advantages from them.

To this unfortunate class, the advantages of this institution are peculiarly adapted. Here their vicious tempers and habits are restrained—their minds improved—principles of virtue inculcated; and not a few, who were in the broad road to ruin have been rescued from destruction and prepared for usefulness, and are now filling respectable places in society. Some of these instances have come under the special notice of your committee, and are referred to as an evidence to show that the benevolent designs of the founders of this institution have been realized, in reclaiming youthful offenders from the disgrace and ruin consequent on a confinement in a jail or penitentiary, to which their vicious practices would unavoidably have brought them.

The committee will now refer to that part of the resolution which requires them to report “How far the imprisonment of persons in the House of Refuge, without the verdict of a jury, is conformable to the letter and spirit of the constitution.”

The committee do not think it necessary at this time to go into a full examination of this important and difficult question. The institution has been under the management and direction of some of the ablest jurists of the State: and they do not believe that any act would be done or encouraged by them which would be in violation of the constitution. However, it is highly probable that, in their laudable zeal to promote and effect the philanthropic end of the institution, some acts may have been done, either in the committal of inmates, or in the duration and cause of their confinement, inconsistent “with the letter and spirit of the constitution.” It is, however the unanimous opinion of the committee, that, if such errors have been committed, they were of the head and not of the heart; because, they believe the managers were actuated by no other than the most laudable motives—a zeal, an ardent and patriotic zeal, to rescue youthful delinquents from a course of conduct which would, if unrestrained, lead them to inevitable misery, degradation and ruin.

The committee is aware that there are conflicting opinions on this subject; but they believe that any argument of theirs would be unnecessary and superfluous, as the whole question has been ably stated and examined in the opinion delivered by Judge King, in the case of Commonwealth ex-relatone, Joseph against M’Keagy, superintendent of the House of Refuge, in the first volume of Ashmead’s Reports; and by a paper signed by Messrs. Joseph R. Ingersoll and John Sergeant, and laid

on the desks of members. The committee have prepared a bill, accompanying this report, which they believe will restrain the institution within the "spirit of the constitution" and laws, and will at the same time, throw no obstacle in the accomplishment of its laudable end.

To enable the managers of the institution to carry their designs into effect, and continue to society the benefits of the House of Refuge, heavy expenses have been incurred, which must be provided for. Individual contributions have been very liberal and are still so; some large bequests have been given which are unavailing at present, but which will in a short time add much to its means. It will be recollected, that the benefits of the institution are not confined to the city and county of Philadelphia—its doors are thrown open to the unfortunate objects of the institution from every county in the State, many of which have availed themselves of its advantages; for this reason and others, the Commonwealth has contributed to its support on former occasions, and in the opinion of your committee, should still bear a proportion of the expenses of sustaining it until its own means are sufficient.

The annual reports of the managers render it unnecessary for your committee to go into much detail; but it is due to the managers to say that every thing in their power has been done to render the institution useful, and to carry into successful effect the objects of its benevolent founders and projectors. Much time and labour is spent in the management of its affairs; all of which is gratuitously bestowed: the same remark will apply to the clergymen who officiate in the institution, as well as the medical gentlemen who are constantly in attendance, on all occasions when their services are required.

The committee have seen and conversed with several persons who spent several years in the House of Refuge, who uniformly bear testimony to its usefulness, the ability with which it is conducted, the wholesomeness of its discipline, and who acknowledge themselves indebted to that institution for the respectable station they now hold in society.

With a view to remove all objections which may exist on the question of committal without trial by jury, the committee report a bill, which they trust will meet the views of the Legislature, and avoid the odium of a conviction in a criminal court, the effects of which are so sensibly felt by the youthful mind, and instead of producing reformation, generally tends to harden and confirm their vicious habits.

The committee cannot dismiss the subject without a passing notice of the qualifications of Mr. Edwin Young, superintendent, and Mrs. Catharine Shurlock, matron of the institution,

for the stations by them respectively occupied; opportunity was not of course afforded to become so intimately acquainted with those individuals as would enable the committee to do full justice to them from personal intercourse, but the committee must say, that intelligence, benevolence, and a proper union of firmness and benignity, mark the whole deportment of each, and from information entitled to all credit, the committee believe their situations could not be better filled. To their parental care must greatly be attributed the extraordinary good order and decorum which pervades the institution; the salutary effects of virtuous female example and influence on erring individuals of that sex, is most happily illustrated in the family under the charge of the matron of that institution—there reigns throughout, all the propriety and harmony of a virtuous family, and many of the hapless inmates realize for the first time the pleasures of virtue, and are led by the force of moral influence, to loath the scenes of vice and misery with which they have been familiar from infancy.

The committee will add, that from a careful examination of the books kept by the superintendent and managers, as well as every thing connected with their respective duties, their efforts have been directed, and they have succeeded in making the institution what it purports to be, a House of Refuge.

AN ACT to incorporate the subscribers to the articles of association, for the purpose of establishing and conducting an institution for the confinement and reformation of youthful delinquents, under the title of the House of Refuge.

WHEREAS, an association of citizens of this commonwealth hath been formed in the city and county of Philadelphia, for the humane and laudable purpose of reforming juvenile delinquents, and separating them from the society and intercourse of old and experienced offenders, with whom, within the prisons of the said city, they have been heretofore associated, and thereby exposed to the contamination of every species of vice and crime, and the members of the said Association having prayed to be incorporated, Therefore

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all such persons as now are, or shall hereafter become subscribers to the said association, in the manner hereinafter provided, be, and they are hereby incorporated, and made a body politic in law, by the name, style and title of

“the House of Refuge;” and by that name, style, and title, shall have perpetual succession, with the power to have a common seal, and to change the same at pleasure: to make contracts relative to the institution, to sue and be sued, and by that name and style, be capable in law of purchasing, taking, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation: *Provided*, That the annual income of such estate shall not exceed in value five thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purposes than those for which this incorporation is formed; and also to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of the said society, and the preservation and application of the funds thereof: *Provided* the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who hath subscribed the said articles of association, or who shall hereafter subscribe the same, and pay to the funds of the institution the sum of fifty dollars, or ten dollars annually for the term of six years, shall be a member for life, and every person paying the sum of two dollars annually shall be a member while he continues to contribute the said sum, such payment to be made at the time and in the manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of the said association.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the estate and concerns of the said corporation shall be conducted by the following officers: a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, and twenty-one Managers, of whom five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, who shall appoint, from their own body, a chairman and a secretary, and prescribe the duties of each. That the members of the said Association shall assemble on the first Monday of May annually, at such place in the said city as the Board of Managers may from time to time appoint, and of which the President, or, in case of his absence, or refusal to give the same, the Secretary, or any member of the said association, shall give notice in at least two of the daily papers of the city of Philadelphia, and elect, by a plurality of ballots, the aforesaid officers; and whenever any vacancy shall occur by death, removal from the city or county, or otherwise, the same shall be filled, for the remainder of the year, by such person, being a subscriber to the said articles of Association, as the Board of Managers, for the time being, or a major part of them, shall appoint; *Provided*, That the notice of the election to be held in May next, may be given by the committee appointed for that purpose by a meeting of citizens held on the first day of March instant.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the annual election shall not take place on the day appointed for that purpose, the said corporation shall not, therefore, be dissolved, but the members of the said Board shall continue in office until a new election, which shall be had at such time and place, and after such notice as the said board shall prescribe; and in case of an equality of votes for any one or more persons as a member or members of the said Board of Managers, the said board shall determine which of such persons shall be considered as elected, and such person or persons shall take his or their seats, and act accordingly.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Board of managers shall provide a suitable building, as a House of Refuge, in the city or county of Philadelphia, and establish such regulations respecting the religious and moral education, training, employment, discipline, and safe keeping of its inhabitants, as may be deemed expedient and proper.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said managers shall, at their discretion, receive into the said House of Refuge such children who shall be taken by or committed as vagrants, or upon any criminal charge, or duly convicted of criminal offences, as may, in the judgment of the court of oyer and terminer, or of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county, or of the mayor's court of the city of Philadelphia, or of any alderman or justice of the peace, or of the managers of the alms house and house of employment, be deemed proper objects; and the said Managers of the House of Refuge shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of the said children, at such employments and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as may be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices, during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as in their judgment will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children; *Provided*, That the charge and power of the said Managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Managers of the House of Refuge, under this act, may, from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, relative to the management, government, in-

struction, discipline, employment, and disposition of the said children, while in the said House of Refuge, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper, and may appoint such officers, agents, and servants, as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the said corporation, and may designate their duties: and further, that the said managers shall make annual report to the legislature of this commonwealth, of the number of children received by them into the said House of Refuge, the disposition which shall be made of the said children, by instructing or employing them in the said House of Refuge, or by binding them out as apprentices, the receipts and expenditures of the said managers, and generally all such facts and particulars as may tend to exhibit the effects whether beneficial or otherwise, of the said Association, and the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, is hereby reserved on the part of the commonwealth.

SECT. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the lot of ground, and the buildings which may be erected thereon, for the use and objects of the said Association, shall be free of tax.

Approved March 23, 1826.

The fourth section of the "Act to endow the House of Refuge," and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed the 2nd of March 1827, directs

That the managers of the House of Refuge, shall receive into the same, such children who shall be convicted in the court of oyer and terminer, or quarter sessions of any county except the county of Philadelphia, or mayor's court of any city except the city of Philadelphia, of any offence, which, under the existing laws, would be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be, in the judgment of the said courts, deemed proper objects for the House of Refuge; and the children so received, shall be clothed, maintained, and instructed by the said managers, at the public expense of the proper county; and the accounts of the said children shall be kept by the managers, in the same manner that the accounts of convicts in the penitentiary are now directed to be kept by the inspectors thereof; and the said managers of the House of Refuge shall have power to place the said children committed to their care during the minority of the said children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to

bind out the said children with their consent, as apprentices during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as in their judgment will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children: *Provided*, That the charge and power of the said managers, upon and over the said children, shall not extend in the case of females beyond the age of eighteen years: *And Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to apply to children received into the said House of Refuge, from the city and county of Philadelphia, or to repeal or affect the sixth section of the act, entitled “An act to incorporate the subscribers to the articles of association, for the purpose of establishing and conducting an institution for the confinement and reformation of youthful delinquents, under the title of ‘the House of Refuge,’” passed the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

A supplement to an act entitled an act, to incorporate the subscribers to the articles of association, for the purpose of establishing and conducting an institution for the confinement and reformation of youthful delinquents, under the title of the House of Refuge, passed March 23, 1826.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in lieu of the manner prescribed by the sixth section of the act, to which this is a supplement, it shall be lawful for the managers of the House of Refuge, at their discretion, to receive into their care and guardianship, infants, males under the age of twenty-one years, and females under the age of eighteen years, committed to their custody in either of the following modes viz:

1st. Infants committed by an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, on the complaint and due proof made to him, by the parent, guardian, or next friend of such infant, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such infant has rendered his or her controul beyond the power of such parent, guardian or next friend, and made it manifestly requisite that from regard for the morals and future welfare of such infant, he or she should be placed under the guardianship of the managers of the House of Refuge.

2d. Infants committed by the authority aforesaid, where complaint and due proof have been made, that such infant is a

proper subject for the guardianship of the managers of the House of Refuge, in consequence of vagrancy or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of the parent, or next friend in whose custody such infant may be; such parent or next friend is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care and discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

3d. Infants committed by the courts of this commonwealth in the mode provided by the act, to which this is a supplement.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of any Alderman, or Justice aforesaid, committing a vagrant or incorrigible or vicious infant as aforesaid, in addition to the adjudication required by the first section of this act, to annex to his commitment the names and residences of the different witnesses examined before him, and the substance of the testimony given by them respectively on which the said adjudication was founded.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the President and legal associates of the common pleas of Philadelphia county, the Judges of the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, alternately in such manner as may be arranged between them at a joint meeting for that purpose, from time to time held to visit the House of Refuge, at least once in two weeks, or oftener if to the said Judges it shall seem requisite and it shall be the duty of the Judge or Recorder so visiting the House of Refuge, carefully to examine into all the commitments to the said House of Refuge, made by the Aldermen, or Justices aforesaid, that have not previously been adjudged upon by one of the said Judges or the Recorder, in the manner hereinafter directed, which commitments it shall be the duty of the managers of the House of Refuge, truly and correctly to lay before such Judge or recorder and on such examination, such Judge or Recorder shall have produced before him by the managers aforesaid, their superintendent or agent, the infant or infants described in such commitment and the testimony upon which he or she shall have been adjudged a fit subject, for the guardianship of said managers or on which he or she shall be claimed, to be held as such and if after examining the infant and such testimony the said Judge or Recorder shall be of opinion, that, according to the laws of this commonwealth regulating the control of infants, a case has been established which in his opinion would according to law authorise, the transfer of the parental authority over such infant, to the managers of the House of Refuge, then and in that case, it shall be the duty of the said Judge or Recorder to

endorse an order on the commitment of the Justice or Alderman or directing the infant to be continued under the guardianship of the managers of the House of Refuge, after which it shall be lawful for said managers to exercise over all such infants, the powers and authorities given them by the act, to which this is a supplement. But if the said Judge or Recorder shall be of opinion, that such case has not been made out, he shall order such infant to be forthwith discharged, which order shall be obeyed by the managers, under the pains and penalties provided by law against wrongful imprisonment. Provided that it shall be the duty of said Judge or Recorder, at the request of such infant or any person in his behalf, to transfer such hearing to the court house, of the court of which he is a member, in order that the infant may have the benefit of counsel and of compulsory process, to obtain witnesses required in his or her behalf, which such Judge or Recorder is hereby authorised to award as fully and amply as any Judge or court could do on the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus. And provided also, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to interfere with the provisions of an act, entitled "an act, for the better securing of personal liberty and preventing unlawful imprisonment," passed on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, commonly called the habeas corpus act.

SECTION 4. The annual meeting of the contributors to the House of Refuge, shall be held on the second Wednesday in January, in each and every year, instead of the first Monday in May, and that the board of managers shall then lay before the contributors and transmit to the Legislature their annual report, and that this section shall go into operation on the second Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SECTION 5. The Governor shall draw his warrant on the second day of March, in each year, in favour of the treasurer of the House of Refuge on the State Treasurer, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, shall, on the second day of March in each year, draw their warrant on the treasurer of said county, in favor of the treasurer of the House of Refuge, for the sum of nine thousand dollars, and the said payments shall be made from year to year, until the institution becomes entitled to possess the legacy bequeathed to said institution, by the late Frederick Kohne, deceased, or until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

JAMES THOMPSON, Speaker of the H. of Rep.
THO. S. CUNNINGHAM, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

GEORGE WOLF.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Means by which the House of Refuge proposes to effect the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

First, security of their persons; second, inspection; third, classification; fourth, constant employment; fifth, education, combined with moral and religious instruction; sixth, coarse but suitable food and clothing; seventh, space for exercise conducive to health; eighth, separation of the sexes; ninth, accommodations for, and attendance on the sick.

SECTION I.

The following Standing Committees shall be annually appointed by the Board of Managers, viz:

An Executive Committee. An Indenturing Committee. A Finance Committee. A Chapel Committee. A Committee on the Schools. A Committee on repairs, and the grounds. A Ladies' Committee.

There shall be the following officers, viz: four Physicians and Surgeons, whose services shall be gratuitous, married men, and experienced in their profession. Two Solicitors, whose services shall be gratuitous. A Superintendent. An Assistant Superintendent. A Matron. An Assistant Matron. Teachers, and such other officers as the Board of Managers shall from time to time find necessary.

All the officers of the House shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board of Managers.

SECTION II.

The Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the Indenturing Committee, the Committee on the Schools, the Committee on

repairs and the grounds, a Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board, and who shall be a permanent member of the Committee, and seven other members, who shall be taken alphabetically from the Board, two of whom shall retire monthly, and two others take their places. The Secretary of the Board shall notify the members of their term of service; and in case any member of the Board shall be unable to serve on this Committee, he shall procure a manager to serve in his place.

The Executive Committee shall, under the direction of the Board of Managers, have the charge and management of the House of Refuge.

The duties of this Committee are comprised in the following articles, viz:

First. The Committee shall appoint by ballot, a chairman, who shall preside at the meetings of the Committee.

Second. The Secretary shall keep regular minutes of all their proceedings, which minutes shall be submitted to the Board of Managers at each stated meeting. He shall notify in writing all sub-committees of their appointment.

Third. The Committee shall meet at least once in each week, for the transaction of business. Five members shall form a quorum.

Fourth. A sub-committee of two shall be appointed to visit the House of Refuge weekly, or oftener if necessary, to confer with the Superintendent and Matron, in conformity with the regulations of the Executive Committee. One of this sub-committee shall retire monthly, and another member be appointed. In case either of the Committee should be prevented from attending at the house, he shall procure another member of the Executive Committee to attend in his place. This Committee shall record in a book to be read at the meetings of the Executive Committee, such observations as the Committee may deem proper.

Fifth. All purchases and contracts for supplies of the House of Refuge shall be made by, or under the direction of, the Executive Committee. They shall keep the House in repair, and make payments to all the officers at the rate of salary fixed by the Managers.

Sixth. All bills, after having been examined and approved by the Committee and noted on the minutes, shall be paid by drafts on the Treasurer, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Seventh. They shall be authorized to enter into such contracts as they may from time to time think proper, with any person or persons, for the employment of the inmates, in any work, manufacture or trade; and to appoint such assistants as

they may think necessary for the purpose of instructing them in any work or manufacture which may be introduced into the Institution.

Eighth. The Committee may suspend any of the officers in the employ of, or appointed by, the Board of Managers, for neglect of duty or disobedience of orders, until the pleasure of the Board of Managers shall be known.

Ninth. When vacancies occur in the offices of Superintendent or Assistant, Matron or Assistant, or Teachers, it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to nominate suitable persons to the Board of Managers to fill such vacancies.

Tenth. All reports of sub-committees shall be in writing, and signed by a majority of the Committee.

Eleventh. At the request of the Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Board of Managers shall call special meetings of the Board.

SECTION III.

Finance Committee.

The Treasurer, together with two members of the Board, annually to be elected for that purpose, shall form a Committee of Finance.

SECTION IV.

The Indenturing or Apprenticing Committee.

The Board of Managers shall elect by ballot an Indenturing Committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to decide upon all applications from persons who wish to have such children as have become sufficiently reformed, apprenticed to them. The inmates shall be bound only to persons of good moral character, who in the opinion of the Committee will feel a deep interest in the reformation of the children placed under their care.

No inmate shall be apprenticed to a tavern keeper or distiller of spirituous liquors; and girls shall not be apprenticed to unmarried men, or placed in boarding houses or in public academies.

No child shall be put to service out of the House of Refuge, unless under regular indentures from the Board of Managers; and none shall be apprenticed to any person or persons residing within the city of Philadelphia, or within twenty miles thereof, unless with the consent of the Executive Committee; and in all cases, preference shall be given to applications from

persons who do not reside in towns, but in the most distant parts of the country.

A Bible, and printed paper of advice and instruction relative to his or her future conduct, shall be given to each inmate when apprenticed; a printed letter shall also be given with the Indenture to those under whose control the children are placed, recommending them particularly to their parental care and affection.

No child shall be apprenticed until he or she shall have resided at least one year in the House, given satisfactory evidence of reformation, and learned to read and write, except in special cases, and then only with the consent of the Executive Committee.

The Committee shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be laid before the Board of Managers at each stated meeting.

SECTION V.

The Chapel Committee.

The Chapel Committee shall consist of five members, and shall be appointed annually by the Board of Managers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to procure clergymen to officiate at the House on Sundays, both morning and afternoon; and at least one of the Committee shall attend at those times, or procure a Manager to attend in his place. The service shall commence at such time as the Committee may direct.

No religious meetings shall be held at any other times, except on special occasions, and then only with the permission of the Executive Committee.

Persons may be admitted to attend divine worship at the Chapel by the permission of a member of the Board of Managers, and those residing in the immediate neighborhood may obtain permanent tickets from any member of the Chapel Committee, or from the Superintendent. Visitors will not be permitted to remain on the premises after divine service.

SECTION VI.

The Committee on the Library.

The Committee on the Library shall consist of two members, elected by the Board. This Committee shall attend to the purchase of books, and the keeping them in repair, and report annually to the Board on the condition of the Library.

SECTION VII.

Committee on Repairs and on the Grounds.

The Committee of Repairs, and on the Grounds, shall con-

sist of two Members elected annually by the Board ; this Committee shall superintend all repairs, and the grounds, and the members shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

SECTION VIII.

Committee on the Schools.

The Committee on the Schools, shall consist of three members, elected by the Board, and who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee; this committee shall have the superintendence of the schools, and shall report quarterly to the Board on the state of the schools, and the improvement of the pupils.

SECTION IX.

The Ladies' Committee.

A Committee consisting of twelve ladies shall be annually elected by the Board of Managers. It shall be the duty of the Committee, monthly, to visit the female department, and to advise and confer with the Matron relative to the management thereof. They shall also appoint a sub-committee to visit the House of Refuge weekly; to inspect the female apartments; to excite in the girls a sense of virtue and piety; to inculcate habits of cleanliness, industry, and strict attention to the directions of the Matron and the rules of the house, and to make such suggestions to her as they may think likely to be useful. The Committee will report quarterly to the Board of Managers, on the state of the female department, and offer such remarks as they may from time to time deem advisable. They shall supply all vacancies that may occur in the Committee.

SECTION X.

The authority and duties of the Superintendent.

First. He shall have the superintendence of the male and female departments of the House of Refuge, and shall cause to be enforced all the rules and regulations adopted for their government, subject at all times to the consent of the Board of Managers or the Executive Committee.

Second. He shall, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, appoint all the sub-officers of the House, and if necessary he may suspend any officer of the House, for gross neglect of duty, until the pleasure of the Board of Managers or Executive Committee shall be known.

Third. He shall, under the direction of the Indenturing

Committee, correspond with the individuals to whom the inmates are apprenticed.

Fourth. He shall keep a register of the name and age, a sketch of the life and description of the person of every inmate placed under his care; when received, by whom committed, on what charge, and any other remarks that may be useful. He shall be authorized to inflict such punishment on the inmates, as may be necessary to preserve order and discipline in the institution, reporting the same, in special cases, to the Executive Committee. He shall keep an alphabetical record of the names of the parents, guardians, or near relations of inmates, admitted to visit them, with the date of the visits, and such remarks as he may think proper.

Fifth. He shall be careful to have a regular account kept of the expenses of the institution, with every item properly designated; also an inventory of the whole personal property under his care, belonging to the House of Refuge, and the manner in which the same may have been disposed of, and shall in December, March, June and September, in each year, make a full and detailed report to the Board, on the state of the institution.

Sixth. He shall keep a record of events worthy of note; the number of inmates in the House; how employed; the number discharged, and under what circumstances; and a statement of the supplies necessary to be purchased; and submit the same, and any other matter he may deem necessary, to the Executive Committee, at every stated meeting.

Seventh. He shall keep a list of those inmates who have been the longest in the House, designating such of them, as, in his opinion, have become sufficiently reformed to be indentured; which list shall be delivered to the Indenturing Committee.

Eighth. In case of the indisposition, absence, or death of the Superintendent, his duty shall be performed by the Assistant Superintendent, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

SECTION XI.

The Matron and Assistant.

The Matron shall have the immediate care and superintendence of the females placed in the House of Refuge. She shall reside in the House, and shall not absent herself from the premises, without the knowledge of the Superintendent, or in his absence, without the consent of the Visiting Committee.

Second. She shall superintend the work, and take charge of the clothes and bedding of the female department, and

shall accompany the Superintendent, or other officer, whenever it may be necessary for them to visit the apartments of the females.

Third. She shall endeavour to unfold to those under her charge, the advantages of a moral and religious life, and impress upon them a conviction of the evils and miseries that attend the wicked and profligate.

She shall be authorized to punish them for misconduct. She shall keep a record of all events worthy of notice, which shall be submitted to the inspection of the Ladies' Committee.

Fourth. The Assistant Matron, and all other females employed, shall receive their orders from the Matron.

Fifth. In case of the indisposition, absence, or death of the Matron, her duties shall be performed by the Assistant Matron.

SECTION XII.

The Assistant Keepers.

The officers and persons employed, shall conduct themselves in strict conformity with the rules of the establishment. They shall receive their orders from and obey the directions of the Superintendent, and shall not absent themselves from the premises without his permission. The sub-officers shall perform such duties as the Superintendent may require.

SECTION XIII.

Labour and Instruction.

The inmates shall be employed, on an average, four hours in school, and eight hours at some mechanical or other labour, every day in the year, except Sundays and Christmas day, agreeably to a scale to be adopted by the Executive Committee.

The schools shall be provided with the necessary apparatus to instruct children in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and book-keeping.

The inmates shall have the use of the Library, under the direction of the Superintendent; and new books shall, before they are placed in the Library, be approved by the Executive Committee; and all pamphlets and newspapers shall be submitted to this Committee before they are received into the House.

XIV.

Employments.

The inmates shall be employed in such occupations as the Executive Committee may designate.

The introduction of labour into the House of Refuge, will be regarded principally with reference to the moral benefits, rather than to the profits, to be derived from it. If the employment should not be productive of much pecuniary advantage, still the gain to this city and state will eventually prove very considerable, from the reformation, and consequently reduced number, of offenders. Preference will always be given to those trades, the knowledge of which will enable the children to earn their subsistence in their discharge from the House of Refuge.

Section XV.

Arrangement of Time.

A bell shall be rung every morning a quarter of an hour before the unlocking of the lodging rooms, and also at the hour of unlocking when the children shall be prepared to leave their rooms, in order to wash, &c. previous to going to work or school.

The hours for beginning and leaving off work, taking breakfast, dinner and supper, attending school, and rising and retiring to sleep, shall be in conformity with a table, prepared by the Executive Committee: and each hour shall be designated by the ringing of a bell, as the Superintendent may direct.

On Sundays and Christmas day, the children, after washing, dressing, &c. shall proceed to the school, or lecture room, and shall be employed, as in Sunday schools, until the hour of breakfast: after which, they shall be occupied in the same manner, until the hour of religious services, and so throughout the day, with such variation as the Superintendent may direct.

Section XVI.

Food.

The children shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of coarse, but wholesome food, according to a dietary, established by the Executive Committee.

SECTION XVII.

Clothing.

The inmates shall be clothed in coarse, but comfortable apparel, of a cheap and durable kind.

All the clothes shall, if practicable, be made up by the inmates.

SECTION XVIII.

Separation and Classification.

The female shall have no communication with the male inmates of the House.

Each inmate shall be lodged in a separate dormitory, properly ventilated, but so as to preclude any conversation or intercourse.

The inmates shall be classed according to their moral conduct.

The classes shall be distinguished in such manner as the Superintendent and Executive Committee may direct.

Such inmates as behave well, are orderly in their conduct, and attentive to their studies, shall be rewarded monthly by the Superintendent and Matron, in the presence of the Visiting Committee and inmates; and those who have behaved well for *three* months in succession, shall form a class of honour, and wear a badge of distinction.

SECTION XIX.

General Regulations.

No spirituous liquors, or tobacco, shall, under any pretence whatever, be introduced into any part of the premises, except by order of the physicians.

No games, or plays, having a tendency to gambling, shall be permitted.

In case of sickness, the patient shall be removed to the Infirmary.

The inmates shall not be permitted to leave the House except in case of the illness of their parents, or near relations, and then only by the permission of the Superintendent, and accompanied by one of the officers of the House.

Citizens may visit the House on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, after two o'clock, P. M. by obtaining a ticket of admission from any member of the Board of Managers.

Strangers may visit the House on any day (except Saturday

and Sunday) after 2 o'clock, P. M. by obtaining a ticket of admission from any member of the Board of Managers, or Ladies' Committee, from the Mayor or Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, or any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, or District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, or the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

No visiter can be allowed to converse with the inmates, without the consent of the Superintendent, or of a Manager, when present.

The parents, guardians, or near relations of the inmates, may be permitted to visit them once in three months, under such regulations as the Executive Committee may make.

No inmate shall be allowed to receive presents of any kind, except as rewards for good conduct, and then only through the Superintendent or Matron, and with the consent and approbation of the Visiting Committee.

CASES, AND EXTRACT'S FROM LETTERS.

A. L. aged 16 years, came to the Refuge May 7, 1829. Her father is dead. Her mother was at that time in the Alms-house. A. had lived at several places in the city, from one of which she stole a table cloth, which she pledged to a pawn-broker for thirty-seven cents. She says she never stole any thing else, and was persuaded to steal *that*, by the son of her mistress, for the purpose of procuring money to go to a place of amusement.

She was frequently urged by this lad to steal things from his mother, but never complied but in this instance. She did not know the alphabet. She was indentured to Mr. _____ of B. county, in this state, and served out her time satisfactorily, is since married and is doing well,

N. I. aged 15 years, was born in Ireland. Her mother is dead. Her father has lately gone to Ireland, but intends to return to R—— in the State of New-York, where her step-mother now resides. N. had never been bound out, but had lived at Mrs. _____'s. She had also lived with Mrs. _____. She says she never kept bad company nor took any thing that did not belong to her, but from the statement of a person of respectability who resided in the same house, we have reason to believe that N. was neither honest nor virtuous.

N. states that a Spaniard, who an evening before had got some oysters of Mrs. _____'s, came there about one o'clock the night (before she came here,) and attempted to break open the door, alledging that he had lost fifteen dollars. She opened the door and called the watchman, and he also called the watchman, who took N. and another young woman together with the man, before the Mayor, by whom she was committed to the Refuge, October 12, 1829, on the charge of vagrancy.

She was indentured June 30, 1830, to a family in the Western part of this State. She has since returned to this city and has uniformly conducted herself with propriety.

A. W. M. aged 15 years, was received May 24, 1831. Her

father is dead. Her mother is married again. A. had always lived with her mother. This child had been addicted to intemperance from her infancy, having been trained to drinking by her step-father who kept a tavern. For the last year, she frequently drank a quart of spirits a day, in consequence of which her mother was obliged to relinquish the traffick, or sacrifice her child who had become a complete sot. When she came to the Refuge, she was truly an object of pity. Her system was so debilitated by intoxication, that she had the appearance of a person labouring under the infirmities of old age. So strong was her attachment to intoxicating drinks that she would steal from her mother any thing she could lay her hands on, and sell it in order to procure means to satisfy her inordinate appetite. The ease of A. affords a striking proof of the safety and efficacy of "*total abstinence*," for although she had been accustomed to habitual drunkenness for many years, and afterwards was deprived of the means *suddenly* and *entirely*, yet her health was not impaired in the least by this sudden transition from excess to total abstinence. On the contrary, her system gradually gained strength, her constitution became vigorous, and during her stay in the institution, which was about three years, she uniformly enjoyed perfectly good health.

After she was free, at her own request, and that of her mother, she was permitted to return, and remain in the institution about six weeks, after having spent a week in visiting her friends in the city. She has now been free between one and two years and has conducted herself with strict propriety. She expresses herself in terms of heartfelt gratitude, and blesses the day she was ever placed in the House of Refuge.

A. D. R. aged about 17 years, was received November 28, 1831. She was born in the Island of St. Thomas, and shortly after was brought to Philadelphia by her parents who were actors. When she was about 15 months old her mother left her in charge of a woman who lived in the same house, requesting her to keep the child till she returned from market, which would be but a short time. She never returned, and has not been heard of since, consequently A. does not know whether her parents are living or not. The woman with whom she was left, kept her till she was seven years old, and then placed her in the family of Mr. ——— about twenty miles from the city, where she stayed till she was thirteen years old, and then left in consequence of the death of her mistress, and the family having no more need of her help. She returned to

the city and was bound from the Almshouse to Mr. ———, lived there three or four years and was returned to the Almshouse, from which she was again bound to Mr. ——— a few miles from the city, who returned her to the Almshouse after keeping her about six months. She was then committed to the Refuge by the guardians of the poor.

She remained in the institution until she was 18 years of age, when through the recommendation of the "Ladies' Committee," she obtained a place and learned the tailoring business, by which she earned a decent livelihood. She is now married to a respectable grocer in this city, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She invariably speaks of the Refuge as her home, and of the time she remained there as being among the happiest days of her life. She expresses an opinion that had it not been for the restraint and salutary influence exerted over her by Mrs. Shurlock and Miss Weaver, together with the Managers and Ladies' Committee, both while in the House, and since she left the institution, she would never have arisen to that standing in society which she now occupies.

M. R. aged nearly 14 years, was received February 18, 1830. She was born in Baltimore, but for several years her parents have resided in Philadelphia. She was bound to Dr. ———, in whose family she lived four or five months and then absconded. He gave up her indentures, and her parents then placed her in another family, from whom she absconded several times, and resorted to a house of ill fame, and finally took up her abode there; in consequence of which her mother took her before T. J. Bryant Esq., who committed her to the Refuge. She was returned to her mother March 4, 1832, but in consequence of subsequent bad conduct, she again became a subject of the Refuge, a few months afterwards, and was again returned to her mother June 10, 1833.

She is since married to a very respectable mechanic in one of our country towns, has united with the Baptist Church, and lives agreeably to her profession.

B. O. aged about 15 years, was committed by Thomas Coates Esq., March 7, 1833, on the charge of taking a one hundred dollar note from the house of her master, and giving it to her sister. She was born in Germany, and had been in this country about three years, during which she lived with Mr. ———, a blacksmith in ——— st. She states that the note was dropped by a gentleman on the carpet, where she found

it when she was cleaning the room. She took it to her sister who lived in the neighbourhood and requested her to keep it. When the gentleman returned to look for the note she denied having seen it. Her sister did not attempt to conceal it.

B. was indentured to a gentleman in the interior of this State August 28, 1834, from whom we received the following letter under date of March 27, 1835.

March 27, 1835.

Dear Sir: I received a note a few days since, from the Indenturing Committee of the House of Refuge, requesting information with regard to the conduct of Barbara, since she has been in my family. In reply I am pleased to be able to say, that she has come up to the recommendation you gave her, she has been a good girl. We have found her perfectly honest. In two or three instances she has found small pieces of money and has always brought it to Mrs. Woods. Her general habits are good, obedient and industrious. She is fond of reading her bible and other books. She attends church regularly when there is preaching in our church, and is attentive while in church, we do not permit her to go to other churches, where she would be from under the eye of Mrs. W. or myself. She is generally however at the house of God every Sabbath once, and sometimes twice. We have no evidence that she is becoming serious. One thing in Barbara's favour we live retired, about three hundred yards from any house, and she has formed but few acquaintances. On this point we have been particularly guarded. We have not as yet sent Barbara to school, our reason was we would have had to send her into the town to school, and where she might form acquaintances that would not be profitable to her. We expect to have a favourable opportunity to send her shortly, which it is our intention to embrace. In one or more instances we have discovered Barbara prevaricating; for which when reprov'd she appeared deeply humbled, and we have hoped of late that our reproofs have proved particularly salutary. When I told her of having received a letter, and that I could give her a good character in every particular except this one, she was so much mortified that had I not supposed that good faith on my part, required me to speak the whole truth, I would have passed it without observation. Upon the whole we have been well pleased with Barbara, and very favourably impressed with regard to your institution.

Robert G. aged 11 years, was received August 1, 1832.

He was born in Philadelphia. Father and mother both dead. Lived several years with his grand-father. Was frequently guilty of stealing and other immoral conduct.

He was indentured October 1833, to a Cotton Manufacturer about 230 miles from the city, who writes as follows.

March 21, 1835.

She conduct of Robert is generally good, but sometimes rather equivocating as to his veracity, but honest, industrious, obedient, and his habits generally good.

His proficiency is considerable, being a boy of rather more than common ingenuity and very quick in his work; makes good proficiency in school. Does not attend a place of worship regularly on account of there being no regular meetings at or near the mill; but occasionally attends.

James M. aged about 10 years, was received September 10, 1830. He was born in Trenton; father and mother do not live together. Spent his time chiefly in running about the streets contrary to the wish of his father, and was committed to the Refuge as a common vagrant.

He was indentured May 30th, 1833, to a Woollen Manufacturer in the country who thus writes.

Factory, 3rd Month 30, 1835.

I can state with pleasure, that there now is and has been for the past year a disposition manifested on the part of James, to refrain from some errors in his conduct, that I was sensible if persisted in, would be injurious to himself, and render him less useful to me. In regard to his industry, obedience, and general habits, they have always been with slight exceptions, such as to merit my approbation. His proficiency in his employment has in general equalled, and in some instances exceeded my expectations; improvement in school learning, such as writing and arithmetic, better than I expected, spelling and reading, somewhat deficient. He frequently attends meeting for worship, and has always evinced a willingness to do so, when convenient for him to go, and I believe he is aware of the importance of attending religious instruction.

I take my pen to write these few lines to you, and to let you know how I have been; my health has been remarkably well since I have left you, and my trade agrees with me very well and I am very well satisfied with my trade, I am obliged to

you for the care you have taken of me while I was under your care; please give my respects to Mrs. Young and all of my friends. I have been going to school all last winter and this winter, and I think I have improved in reading, and have cyphered to compound multiplication. My father was here to see me, last fall was a year, and I expect him here this spring.

George, aged about 10 years, was received at the Refuge August 11, 1829. His mother is dead. His father is a common labourer. Was bound to a shoe-maker in the city, and while living with him was several times guilty of stealing small sums of money and some other articles, such as could conveniently be disposed of for cash.

He was indentured on the 9th of March 1831, to a respectable farmer, about forty miles from the city, who writes as follows:

March 22, 1835.

Since George was placed under my care, I will inform you that he has been sober, industrious, honest and obedient, he generally speaks the truth, he is contented and happy, he comes on tolerably well in his employment, but I cannot boast of his progress in school learning; as for his religion, he is like most boys, he attends places of worship, and is in good health.

William L. aged about 15 years, was received December 4, 1832. Was born in Philadelphia, but never had any knowledge of his parents. Was bound from the Children's Asylum, to a weaver living near the city. Ran away several times and was finally sent to the Refuge by the Guardians of the Poor, for "pilfering and other bad conduct." Acknowledges that he has several times been guilty of stealing.

He was bound November 22, 1834, to a farmer living about forty miles from the city, who writes as follows:

March 23, 1835.

William's conduct and general habits are quite as correct as are common to be met with in boys of his age; I have not the slightest reason to doubt his veracity or honesty, and he has generally been obedient to my commands. With regard to his proficiency in the art of husbandry, I believe he has advanced as fast as could have been expected; he seems back-

ward in the art of writing—in other branches of school learning I am not aware of any deficiency; he mostly attends a place of worship, but like other boys, his inclination to embrace it is not very strong; he is sober and thoughtful, but whether it proceeds from religious influence or not I must leave. I should suppose however there is nothing about him remarkable in this respect.

Jacob A. aged about 12 years, was received March 28, 1829. He was born in Philadelphia. His father died when he was about four years old. His mother lives in the city, and procures her means of living by washing. A. was generally his own master, and spent much of his time in playing about the streets, and was frequently guilty of stealing. He had been at school but could not read.

We found him an unusually hardened boy, and in consequence of continued bad conduct, we were compelled to retain him a very long time in the Refuge.

He was indentured May 27, 1833, to I. K. M. a farmer in Chester county, who writes as follows:

April 14, 1835.

I can justly say that Jacob has never been guilty of telling lies; his honesty I never knew any thing to the contrary, and I am convinced he is as industrious a boy as I ever saw, and will do as much work in the same time as any boy of his age; I always found him ready to obey; as regards his general habits he is like all other boys of his age, will use bad words if not corrected. With the consent of Mr. Young, I put him in the shop at the screw auger making business, and his progress exceeds any boy I ever had; at that trade his ambition is very great. He has made great improvement in school learning this last winter.

James A. aged 9 years, was received September 21, 1830. Was born in Philadelphia. He lived sometime with an uncle in the country, but was sent back to his mother; acknowledges that he has been guilty of telling lies, swearing and stealing fruit, cakes and small sums of money. Spent much of his time in idling about the streets, and was committed to the Refuge as a vagrant.

He was indentured April 19, 1832, to a farmer about fifty miles from the city.

Henry U. aged 10 years, was received May 14, 1832. He was born in Philadelphia. Thinks his father and mother are living, but knows but little about them. Was bound from the Children's Asylum to a farmer in Delaware county; with whom he lived about four years. Ran away several times and acknowledges that he was guilty of stealing in several instances. Stole one dollar from a man who lived with his mother, which was the largest sum of money he ever stole. His mother returned him to the Children's Asylum, and he was sent from the Asylum to the Refuge.

He was bound October 7, 1833, to a farmer, who with the master of James A. writes as follows:

—
April 14, 1835.

James and Henry are both in good health, and growing finely, and appear entirely satisfied with their situation; and are as good boys as is common, as regards their veracity, honesty, industry, obedience and general habits. Henry learns actively at school, James is more dull.

—

William was received August 7, 1833, and was at that time 17 years of age. He was born in Philadelphia. His father is a common labourer. His mother is dead. He was bound to a brass-founder and lived with him about one year; was in the habit of stealing old brass and copper from his master, which he sold to ——— in Cherry street, brass at 8 and copper at 10 cents per pound. G. a fellow apprentice took about two hundred pounds of copper from another brass-founder, and was assisted by W. to sell it. They sold the lot for sixteen dollars which was divided between them. W. spent his share chiefly in an oyster cellar. In this last case he was detected, sent to prison, and from prison to the Refuge.

He was indentured August 20, 1834, to a blacksmith; about 30 miles from the city, who writes as follows:

—
April 14, 1835.

William has been a very good boy, he has made very great progress in his schooling, and he is learning his trade very fast; he is going to Presbyterian meeting; he is a very pleasant boy, and I like him very well.

—

Joseph, aged 9 years, was received February 7, 1831. Born in Philadelphia. Father is a printer, but now in the alms-house.

J. had spent his time chiefly in idleness, running about the streets &c. Had been at school only one month. Acknowledges that he had several times been guilty of stealing. Stole a watch a few days before he came to the Refuge, and concealed it in a stable, intended to sell it.

He was indentured November 6, 1832, to a respectable mechanic in the western part of the state, who writes as follows:

—
April 12, 1835.

As it respects Joseph he is doing very well, is a very good boy, and I have sent him to school; he has learned very well for the time he has gone to school; I am very much pleased with him.

—

Theobald I. aged 16 years, was received June 25, 1832. He was born in Germany. His father is a common labourer, does not live with his wife. T. had been in the practice of running away, idling about the streets and stealing small sums of money and other articles of small value.

He was indentured at the same time, to the same person with J. U.

—

James U. aged about 12 years, was received June 14, 1831. He was born in Philadelphia. His father was a respectable man and clerk in a public office in the city, (since dead.) His mother has been dead five or six years. He has frequently ran away from his father, and slept in board yards, being absent two or three days and nights in succession. The night previous to his coming to the Refuge, he was in a board yard at the corner of Spruce and Twelfth streets, and hearing a cry of fire, came out and was taken by a watchman as he came over the fence. He has been frequently guilty of stealing.

November 1831.—The following remarks were made. His conduct has been very good, he possesses more than common talents, and is altogether a boy of considerable promise.

September 21, 1833.—He has an uncommon propensity for stealing, which it is feared will never forsake him.

He was indentured February 19, 1834, to a mechanic in the country, who writes as below.

—
February 23, 1835.

With regard to the two boys, I took from your charge last

February, I have only to say they have conducted themselves very well, since they have been with me, with one or two exceptions. Theobald I have had to correct twice and James once. They are both of them in good health and are now attending school. I think with proper care and advice they may make men that will be respected.

March 23, 1835.

I take this opportunity to inform you, since John has been with me how he has behaved; as for his honesty I have seen nothing dishonest about him since he has been with me: as for industry he is willing to do what he can; as for learning there is no school near this winter. He attends to Meeting as regularly as can be expected for the weather to permit.

Letter from the boy to the Superintendent.

I have taken this opportunity to inform you how I am coming on; I like my place very well, and I try to do my best for him under whose care I am placed. I have read the letter you gave me, and see there is good advice in it, and I will take it for my guide. I have no more to say at present.

John was admitted July 12, 1833.—Bound October 22, 1834.

March 30, 1835.

John appears to be middling trusty and honest, he is industrious and obedient to me, yet requires some care. He has improved considerably at his trade. He has gone to school about half a quarter, and has improved considerably; he attends meeting frequently. His general habits are very much the same, as when he left you; he appears to be very well satisfied, and says he will stay with us if we will let him. If there is any alteration in his ways, I think he is rather on the improvement.

Admitted December 1, 1832.—Bound May 3, 1834.

April 13, 1835.

Benjamin so far has been a steady, obedient and industrious boy. He has made as much progress in learning as I could expect in the time, and attends places of public worship as frequently as possible. To conclude, I only say that he offers fair to make a steady, industrious, and useful man.

Admitted April 28, 1831.—Bound February 4, 1833.

March 21, 1835.

With regard to the conduct of George since I last wrote to you, I can say it has been generally becoming; I believe he is entirely honest, neither have I known him to deviate from the truth. He is becoming more industrious and attentive to his business, and evinces a disposition to make himself useful; he has made some improvement in reading and in spelling. He also attends a place of worship, he is naturally of a quiet inoffensive disposition, and his general habits are such as gain him the confidence and good will of his associates; he also appears sensible of the kindness and care that has been extended to him, for his own good.

Admitted May 9, 1831.—Bound June 10, 1833.

Third Month 23, 1835.

Daniel's veracity, honesty, industry, obedience, and general habits, have been satisfactory to myself and family, and he is satisfied with being with us. In regard to his employment, he is willing to be taught, and is active and careful to do the work he is entrusted with, as near right as he knows how. He has gone fifty-six days to school, and has improved pretty well. He has attended places of worship but a few times.

As regards being serious and religious, I have not known him to make use of any profane or unbecoming language, nor tell a falsehood on any occasion; it is a general rule with us in the long winter evenings, for some one of the family to read, the rest of the family to attend, of which he partakes and is attentive thereto. With respect, I remain your friend,

Admitted February 2, 1832.—Bound November 1, 1833.

March 30, 1835.

I have the pleasure of informing you that Michael is a very good boy, his veracity, honesty, industry, obedience, and general habits are as good perhaps as any other boy of his years that can be found; as for his proficiency in farming, it cannot be expected, that he could do much at what would be considered farming, but all that is wanting on that point is age. Such work as I give him to do, and such part of the farm stock as is committed to his care, is well done, and well taken care of; he is no cyeservant I assure you. I dont recollect that I have had occasion to speak a cross word to him, for six or more

months past. As for his schooling, I do not think he progresses as fast as he ought to do; he has improved very much in his writing, but not so in arithmetic. I have reason to believe there was some deficiency in our teacher, we have to take such as we can get sometimes in the country; and generally indifferent ones at best. As for his attendance at a place of worship, it is not very regular. He is at liberty to go or stay at home, and he generally prefers the latter. He has evinced no disposition as yet to become serious or religious, neither would I wish him to make such a profession until he has more age on his side.

If he only continues as good a boy as he has been, I want no better; he rather inclines to be saucy among the workmen, which is common where there is a number on one farm, which is almost the only thing I ever have to reprove him for.

Admitted March 31, 1832.—Bound March 26, 1833.

April 1, 1835.

As regards Benjamin's veracity, honesty, industry, obedience, and general habits; I say that for all except *industry* it has been good. He is rather lazy and neglectful, but honest, obedient, and not addicted to lying or swearing.

He has made some improvement in his employment; can read tolerably well in the testament, and write a middling hand. He occasionally attends a place of worship, and manifests a good disposition.

Admitted September 7, 1831.—Bound November 1832.

Third Month 21, 1835.

William's conduct, honesty, industry, and general habits are good, and well inclined; I believe I may clearly and fully say, and state to you he also improves in his employment; he has made considerable progress in school learning, and generally attends a place of worship. I am well pleased that I can report so favourably of him.

Admitted July 9, 1832.—Bound December 28, 1833.

May 14, 1835.

John, since he has been living with me has conducted himself satisfactorily. He is advancing by degrees in the profession of a miller; however, I have not confided the care of the mill to him entirely, but he is to all appearance beginning to understand the nature of the trade. I have not sent him to school yet.

Admitted September 24, 1833.—Bound November 7, 1834.

April 6, 1835.

We have no reason to doubt Clarissa's veracity, or honesty, and as for her industry and obedience, although not altogether as good as might be, we would cast the veil of charity over them, praying that she may improve still more. Her general habits are not to be complained of; in her employment she is very ingenious. She attends Bible Class, and Sabbath School regularly, and among the first of her class. She attends public worship regularly, and has at times been under very serious impressions, and we hope will yet become a subject of Divine Mercy.

Admitted June 22, 1832.—Bound October 24, 1833.

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R. W. Sykes, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100,00
D. B. Smith, & Wm. Hodgson, Medicines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,00
A. Fullerton, Jr.	-	-	-	Do	-	-	5,00
Edward Needles,	-	-	-	Do	-	-	5,00
Henry Troth, & Co.	-	-	-	Do	-	-	5,00
Edward Yarnall,	-	-	-	Do	-	-	5,00
Charles Yarnall,	-	-	-	Do	-	-	5,00
A. S. & E. Roberts,	-	-	-	Do	-	-	5,00
Legacy from the late Gen. Robert Wharton, nett	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,00
Capt. David Geisinger, U. S. N. Sundries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Books, Mrs. Elizabeth Reford,							
Do. Orrin Rogers.							
Do. American Sunday School Union.							

FORM OF A LEGACY.

I give, devise and bequeath to the House of Refuge.

Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Superintendent, or any of the Managers.

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Jacob Lex.
William M. Meredith,

Elijah Dallett,
Nathan Dunn,
Thomas Fassitt,
John U. Fraley,
Philip Garrett,
Peter Hay,
John S. Henry,
Joseph R. Ingersoll,
Frederick R. Packard,
John Rakestraw,

Thomas Rogers,
Silas W. Sexton,
Thomas Shewell,
Alexander Symington,
Henry Troth,
Joseph Taylor,
Clem Tingley,
George M. Wharton,
Henry J. Williams,
Thomas Zell.

Indenturing Committee.

Isaac Collins,
Thomas Earp,
Thomas Rogers,

Henry Troth,
Clem Tingley.

Physicians.

John Marshall Paul, M. D. Wilson Jewell, M. D.
Edward F. Rivinus, M. D. Thomas F. Ash, M. D.

Superintendent.

Edwin Young.

Assistant Superintendent.

Henry Taylor.

Teacher.

Z. B. Nichols.

Matron.

Catharine Shurlock.

Assistant Matron.

Mary Weaver.

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Elizabeth Pearsall, *Treasurer.*

Elizabeth Boyd, *Secretary.*

Mrs. Susanna B. Shober,
Hannah Paleske,
Rachel Blanding,
Cornelia Cooper,
Ann Worrell,

Mrs. Robert Piggot,
Rebecca Guest,
Miss Deborah Howell,
Elizabeth Davis.